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MISCELLANEOUS.

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General Summary.

We are still without further News from England: but among the rumours afloat from other quarters, we learn that private Letters were received by the last Portuguese Ship from the Brazils, in which it was stated that the young Prince left at Rio Janeiro by the King of Portugal to act as Vice Roy over that part of his kingdom, had been ordered by the Cortes to quit the country within the space of three months, as they intend to establish the constitutional form of Government in their colonies as in the mother-country. This event will give rise to various speculations, no doubt, among the political writers at home; but this may be asserted with certainty, that there are few portions of the earth where the bounties of Nature have been of less avail, from the obstructions of bad Government, than in the Brazils, and none that might be more advanced in every thing which conduces to human happiness than that quarter of the globe might be by a wise and liberal rule.

The Asiatic Intelligence of our present Number will be found in the two succeeding Sheets, and the present we devote, as usual, to articles on European Politics.

Retrenchment.—Further plans of "retrenchment" are described to us as being in the meditation of the King's Ministers, who are to take in hand, we hear, the long neglected office of Receivers-General of Counties. They were recommended by the Finance Committee as fit subjects whereon to exercise the sickle and the pruning hook, and the following appears to be the modus operandi on the occasion. There are at present two or more Receivers-General in some of the counties; but one in each county is to be the future allowance throughout England. The average income of the situation has hitherto been about 2,000*l.* per ann., besides some "pickings" from regular balances to the amount of 6,500*l.*, which these officers have been permitted to retain in their hands. But henceforth, a salary of 600*l.* per annum is to be the sole remuneration of the Receiver-General, without a balance in hand, if it can be avoided, of one farthing; and consequently without any authorized "pickings" whatever. But the new plan of retrenchment extends further than the cutting down the salary to the level prescribed by the Finance Committee. They have also to select under those instructions, in instances where the Receiver-Generalship of a county is divided among two or more individuals, one person to execute the whole. The obvious and just rule by which this should be effected would be to continue those gentlemen in the service who have been the oldest, and most correct, in the discharge of its duties. But our rulers, who do every thing with a grace peculiar to themselves, are to put up the offices thus united in one to a species of auction; and give them to him who bids the minimum of salary—an infallible expedient for transferring them to the greatest rogue. If men are found who will thus seek to secure the office, and profess to be satisfied with much smaller pay than the committee of Parliament fix upon as no more than sufficient for the officer, it is pretty obvious by what means the candidates reckon on bringing themselves home. Men who most eagerly outbid their neighbours, and engage to work for petty wages, can do so with no other view but to outwit the public, and to balance their wages by their frauds. We sincerely hope that the Ministry will relinquish this branch at least of the retrenchment system. It is really lamentable that men should be so awkward when any good

is to be done, that they spoil, as it were by instinct, every salutary scheme with which it is their lot to meddle.

In respect of the consequences which have already flowed and which must follow for some months longer, from the operation of this retrenchment project, we may observe, that previously to the 10th of Oct. the Receivers-General were called upon for the first time, to pay in 17,000*l.* each of the accustomed and before untouched balance of 6,500*l.* This requisition of the Treasury from 66 receivers provided a sum of 112,200*l.* in addition to the natural and ordinary sum total of the assessed and land tax for the October quarter, an equivalent to one fifth of the boasted excess of the whole revenue of the last quarter over that of the corresponding quarter in 1820. Further, it being a part of the scheme to make a quarterly reduction of the balances in the hands of the Receivers, until they shall at last be reduced to nothing, a fictitious amount will thus be given to the receipts of the three quarters next ensuing, and fresh materials afforded for a corresponding flourish when the accounts of each shall be made up.

While the description and character of the Receivers-General are to be lowered to that of ordinary collecting clerks, it is remarkable that the public security against their depredations will in one respect be seriously weakened. The large guarantees now demanded from these officers, are, we understand, to be required no longer, and this on the plea that the balance of 6,500*l.* is to be abolished also, but the old securities amounted often to 100,000*l.* and upwards, although the authorized balance was never to exceed the limits mentioned above. If then, the guarantee has hitherto so much outrun the trust, is it reasonable that when the nominal trust ceases, there should be no real security?

There is yet another difficulty to be adjusted, the importance of which it is more than probable that Ministers will not be the last to find out. The receiverships to counties have constituted for years the most valuable patronage of county members—of those who considered it a point of conscience to vote for the minister of the day. This, however, is a dilemma from which the parties must extricate themselves without hoping for our assistance.—*Times*.

With great deference to the *Times*, whose exertions in the cause of Economical Reform have been of incalculable benefit, we think its censure of the proposed reform in this instance misplaced. The *Times* says this is "an infallible expedient for transferring the offices to the greatest rogue," because "men who outbid their neighbours and engage to work for petty wages, can do so with no other view but to outwit the public and balance their wages by their frauds." The *Times* however overlooks the fact, that the offices in question are very nearly sinecures; and should recollect that though we may suspect the motives of a man who undertakes great labour for a small remuneration, a very honest Gentleman may consent to do nothing on very reasonable terms. Thus, we have seen Honourable, Right Honourable, nay, Noble Persons, consent to hold very petty offices, and pocket very small salaries, reconciling themselves to the idea that they took but little from the public, by the reflection that they deserved nothing at all. In the present case the most perfect security can be had against fraud. The business is plain, and frauds are easily checked. All that is to be feared is, that the Receivers should run off with the receipts, and to guard against this the balance left in their hands, at any one time, should be as small as possible; and the bonds of sure-

ties should be taken (as has hitherto been the case) against their default.

The principle laid down by the Ministers is one, for the adoption of which, if they know the extent and value of it, they are entitled to the highest praise. Here we bring them at once to a definite intelligible plan of economy, applicable to almost every office in the State. What can we get the duty done for? Take all the securities imaginable for the due performance of duties, but let the settlement of the salaries always depend on the answer to this question. Besides the result as to economy, it is easy to perceive how much the mischievous influence of the Ministry would be diminished by the rigorous application of their own rule.—*Traveller*.

Yellow Fever.—A Physician of Madrid, who is said to have made the yellow fever the object of his study for twenty years, has published a letter against the measures of precaution adopted by the Government. He observes that the fears which these measures excite, the want of care experienced by the sick who are abandoned, and the famine which follows the suspension of all communication with a town, are all circumstances which extend the ravages of the fever to those who would otherwise have resisted the contagion. He advises the cleaning of the places where the disease prevails, and the allowing persons not affected to remove to healthy districts.

Provost of Inverkeithing.—Mr. James Stuart, younger of Dundearn, was on Saturday week (Sept. 29) elected Provost of Inverkeithing. The compliment was conferred in the most handsome and delicate manner,—without Mr. Stuart's knowledge, or a single vote having been solicited for him. The interest of Sir Robert Preston, the proprietor of all the land around the town, is by this election thrown completely into the shade; for the numbers against him were 20 to 6. The Town Council, after the election, sent by express an invitation for Mr. Stuart to dine with them; but he was in Edinburgh, and arrived but in time to thank them for the unexpected honour, before their convivial meeting broke up.

King William.—When King William was pressed by his Ministers to discharge Sir George Rooke, on account of his continued opposition to their measures both in and out of Parliament, he asked if they had any thing to object against him as an Admiral, in which case he assured them a Court of inquiry should be instituted; but being dumb on that head, he told them he would never discharge a brave and meritorious officer on account of his opinions on politics: at the same time declaring that the duties of a citizen and a member of Parliament were essentially different from that of an Admiral, and ought to be executed according to every man's conscience, without the imputation of being disaffected.

Mahogany for Ship Building.—Government have entered into a contract for ten thousand loads of mahogany, for ship building, on account of the high price of oak timber, and its liability to dry rot.

Survey of the Gulf Stream.—A Bahama paper, of the 25th of July states that the survey of the Gulf stream has been completed, and that a chart is prepared to be transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty. It is said that the errors of all the old charts on the most prominent points of the Gulf passage have been the cause of so many vessels getting on the Florida reef.

Union Steam Boat.—The utility of the UNION steam boat at Dundee has, in three several instances, since our last publication, been strikingly demonstrated. At one freight, forty-two oxen, and at another, there hundred and ninety-five sheep, were borne across the river on that part of the deck appropriated for four-legged passengers; and on Tuesday, by the power of the machinery, the DOROTHY whale-ship was saved from the most imminent danger. This fine vessel, one of those engaged in the Northern expedition under Captain Ross, was steering for the harbour, under a press of sail. The piers were lined with spectators, and all eyes were upon her; when, by the carelessness or ignorance of the pilot, she struck upon one of the sunken rocks south from the new graving-dock, with such force that her bow rose seven inches out of the water. The steam-boat had

just cleared the Craig with passengers for Fife: The Superintendent Mr. Dow, who was on board, observed the jeopardy in which the DOROTHY was placed; and, with equal promptitude and presence of mind, he directed his course to the spot. A hawker was thrown to him from the DOROTHY; the whole power of the engines of the UNION was brought into action; and in three minutes the anxious spectators saw the DOROTHY drawn into deep water. The value of the service thus done by Mr. Dow, by means of the powerful vessel under his command, may be estimated when we add that the DOROTHY's cargo is expected to produce about one hundred and seventy tons of oil, and that the tide had risen almost to the highest when she struck.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

The Game Laws.—The following conviction under the game laws took place at Barnstaple a few days since:—A farmer, of the name of Hugh Sloley, of Sherwill, was summoned to answer an information for having two young hares in his house. It appears by the evidence that the farmer's workman, in cutting a field of grass, accidentally mowed over two young hares or leverets, about a month old, that were concealed in the grass, and killed them. He informed his master of the circumstance, who gave his workmen strict injunctions not to take the hares to his house, but leave them in the field; contrary however to those orders, the apprentice boy, the following day, whilst his master was at market, took the hares to the house, where a fellow by the name of Blackmore, who had been working for Sloley, saw them, and immediately gave information to the Association for the Protection of Game in that neighbourhood. The complaint was heard before James White, Esq. and several other Magistrates, who are members of that association; and although Sloley proved his entire ignorance of their being in his house, and his servant girl proved that she had concealed them there unknown to her master, yet the Magistrates convicted him in the full penalty of 10*l.* and costs. We understand the conviction will be removed by certiorari into the Court of King's Bench.—*Exeter paper*.

Anecdote.—A French paper relates the following anecdote:—"A diligence was on the point of passing the French frontiers to enter a neighbouring kingdom, where several articles of French manufacture are not admitted; a beautiful female, who was one of the passengers, expressed her hopes that she should be enabled to smuggle a fine lace veil, which was concealed very secretly about her person. A taciturn gentleman, who was one of the passengers, and who appeared to be absorbed in a reverie, said nothing, but on arriving at the Custom-house, he on some pretext, alighted. On the passengers entering the office, the lady received a hint to retire into another room, and divest herself of the lace veil which she had about her, with which request she, of course, found it necessary to comply. On resuming their seats in the diligence, the lady who had lost her veil broke out into a torrent of invective against the taciturn gentleman, whom she accused of having been the informer, and the other passengers joined her in heaping abuse upon him. On their reaching a considerable distance from the frontier, "Madame," said the taciturn gentleman, who had hitherto said nothing in return for the invectives poured so profusely upon him, "you are right, I am the guilty individual, but please to tell me what was the value of the loss which you so much regret?" "It was worth nearly 100 louis, monster that you are!" said the lady in a great passion, and shedding tears. "Well Madame, dry up your tears, and if you will accept one of 1,000 crowns, I am ready to offer it to you at—, where we are to alight." "Is it possible?" "Do not imagine, however, that my offer is the effect of remorse of conscience; I have introduced, by means nearly similar to those you employed, contraband goods of the same kind, of the value of nearly 100,000 francs, into this country. My denunciation against you turned aside all the suspicions that might have been conceived against me, and you see that only one of us has been caught—thanks to the trifling reparation which I owe you." This explanation had an immediate effect: the taciturn gentleman was then pronounced one of the honestest men in the world: and the fair traveller, quite delighted, cried out, in which she was joined by the other passengers, "*Charmant voleur!*"

Friday, April 26, 1842.

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Application of the Air Pump.—Mr. John Oldham of the Bank of Ireland, has recently applied the air pump to many operations in the arts, and in which substances are to be impregnated with fluids, and with great success; thus, in the sizing of paper, for instance, the paper is piled up evenly in a vessel capable of being rendered air-tight, an exhaustion is made, the size introduced, and the air's pressure admitted; when the fluid passing into the pores of the paper rises it regularly, and without injury to the fabric. In the same way paper, silk, flax, cotton, and woollen staples, either raw, spun, or woven, may be dyed very regularly. In the processes of boiling, soaking, or pickling food, &c., this process may be used to remove the air and introduce the fluids, and its application is easy and evident in numerous similar cases. An apparatus of this kind is erected at the Bank of Ireland for wetting bank-note paper preparatory to its being printed on; an immense quantity of this paper is wetted without delay, and without any injury to the paper.

Adhesive Pelt.—Mr. William Wood of Bow, Middlesex, has discovered that a light felt of hide or hair, or mixture of hide hair, and wool, when saturated with tar is highly elastic and water-proof, and conceiving the useful application of the substance as a lining for the sheathing of ships, he manufactures it in an expeditious economical manner, in sheets of suitable size for that purpose; such sheets being attached to the external sides and bottom of the ship, by simply nailing with copper nails, and covered with planking. The substance he terms adhesive felt; it possesses the property of elasticity in so considerable a degree as to stretch uniformly without fracture or injury either to its texture or its complete impermeability to water, whenever the ship's seams are opened by straining in hard weather, or in more dangerous cases of the starting of planks, or the breaking of timbers as in stranding. In all such cases this material forms an impenetrable and elastic case or garment for the whole ship's bottom, and in the case of the opening of seams by straining, it recovers its first dimensions with the return of the part so opened in the release of the strain; in such cases it generally falls into the openings in a certain degree so as to render them afterwards more secure against a recurrence. He also finds it to be a complete protection against every destruction of worm in all climates; this destructive animal is never known to penetrate the material in the slightest degree. The hair, or hair and wool, is prepared for felting by the operation of dressing or bowing, as in the practice of hat-making, and is felted in the usual manner. Sheets or portions, thus felted, are dipped into the melted tar and pitch, certain stated proportions to each other, and then undergo a slight compression to take away the extraneous or dripping quantity of the material; they are then exposed for a short time to air to dry and cool, and are considered fit for use.—*New Monthly Magazine*, July, p. 347.

The Apograph.—This is a newly-invented instrument for copying drawings upon paper, copper, or any other substance capable of receiving an impression, and upon any scale. It is said, the arts furnish no instance of an instrument resembling it either in its operation or appearance, except, perhaps, the pantograph, from which it differs in the position of the beam in an horizontal plane, and in the addition of a counterpoise to return the hand when the beam is not vertical, and in other respects. Mr. Smith, of Ayr, is the inventor.

St. Januarius.—An article of the 9th of Oct. from Naples, says—"The astonishing miracle of the liquification of the blood of our august protector, St. Januarius, took place, as usual, on the eight day of the festival of that episcopal martyr, in presence of an immense multitude of foreigners. We observed some of them turn pale on seeing the prodigy, and go away mute and stupefied."

Mrs. Siddons.—Mrs. Siddons, who had been for some time on a visit to her brother, Mr. J. Kemble, in his retirement at Geneva, has returned to this country.

Sir John Leach.—The Vice Chancellor, Sir John Leach, arrived lately in Paris, from a tour through the south of France and the Pyrenees.

Contamination of Salt for manufactories.—The following question having been proposed to the Academy of Sciences by the French Ministry: "What are the processes to be adopted in contaminating common salt without injury to the soda manufactories, which will not permit of its re-appropriation to the uses of common life by any secret process, or at so little expense, as to make the chances or the profits encourage fraud?"

The academy in answering say, that it is impossible to resolve the question because of the high price of salt, but that the following means will render the fraud the most difficult.

1. Colour the salt by $\frac{1}{200}$ of wood charcoal.
2. Infect it by $\frac{1}{1000}$ of oil, distilled from animal substances, or by $\frac{1}{100}$ of tar.
3. To make the mixture in the magazines.

Law Changes.—The following changes are about to take place in the Scotch law courts:—Sir John Stuart, Bart. retires in consequence of bad health, and is to be succeeded by the Lord Advocate, whom Henry Home Drummond Esq. M. P. is to succeed; and that Lord Bannatyne retires, and will be succeeded by the Solicitor General, who, again, is to be succeeded by John Hope, Esq. son of the Lord President.

Extraordinary Dentition.—THE HULL PACKET says: Mrs. Graham, of Fish-house, in the parish of Gretna, daughter of the late Mr. Syme, of Redkirk, although in her 100th year, lately got a completely set of teeth; and, excepting being rather deaf, has all her faculties both of body and mind."

The King.—On the 18th of Oct. his Majesty conferred on the Marquis of Londonderry and the Marquis of Conyngham the Grand Cross of the Guelph Order, with the insignia of which they were, the same day, invested in his Majesty's presence. On the 21st his Majesty gave an audience to Prince Metternich, who has been sent by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria to compliment the King on his arrival in his German dominions. Prince Metternich was introduced by Count Munster, Minister for Foreign Affairs. On the 23d his Majesty was visited by the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and afterwards had a select party to dine with him. On the 24th he gave a grand entertainment to the whole of his Court, and in the evening he was serenaded by torch-light, the flambeaux being furnished by the bourgeois, who subscribed 3000 dollars for the purpose.

Berlin Gazette.—A declaration has been published in the Berlin Official Gazette, contradicting the report that Russia had rejected the mediation of the Allies in her dispute with Turkey. It asserts that every step taken by the Russian Cabinet, in relation to the affairs of Turkey, has been in concert with the Allies: that there neither was nor could be any mediation offered.

King of France.—The present King of France, hearing a few days ago that the Archbishop of Paris was at the point of death, said, "Il ne est que mon avant courier." When the celebrated Earl of Chestetfield one morning, not long before his death, was going to take an airing in his coach and four, he said to the late Mr. Jerningham, whom he invited to join him at dinner: "this parade, my friend, is only the rehearsal of my funeral."

Deduction on Rent.—Earl Lucan made a deduction of twenty per cent. on the rental of his Middlesex estates, at the last audit.

Military.—The Duke of York has issued a general order, in consequence of which the military now march along the streets of London in single files.

New Madder Lake.—Mr. Field, after seven years of much labour, has prepared a lake from madder which in point of brilliancy and strength both for oil and water-colours has, till within a short time, had nothing comparable to it in the arts, it is also of a very durable nature.—*New Monthly Mag.* Sept.

Preservation of Game.—THE RISING SUN, Isle of Man newspaper, of October 6, contains a great number of notices for the preservation of game, and threatening all persons found trespassing, with the utmost rigour of the law. Most of them conclude with the following humane declaration—"Poachers shall have no mercy!"

Turn-up between a Cock Sparrow and a Mouse at Tattershall.—At this highly-famed Sporting Establishment the amateurs were a few days since interested upon the following accidental event, which occurred near the Subscription Room:—a Sparrow, who was in the daily habit of picking up the crumbs of bread which were thrown out from one of the rooms (and which, it appears, he viewed as his exclusive right), was suddenly interrupted in his pursuit by a little hungry mouse, who, with tears in his eyes, had been sometime without food, attacked the sparrow, seized upon the crumb of bread, and endeavoured to run off with his prize. The sparrow immediately showed fight, and nobbed the mouse so successfully with his beak, that mousey bolted, and made for a hole in the wall, to escape from the fury of his antagonist; but the hole being too small, poor mousey stuck fast for a little time, when the sparrow punished him severely. Five and six to four on the feathers. The mouse, in his own defence, was compelled to return to the charge and was again so milled that he ran a little way up the wall, but falling down from weakness, the sparrow once more had the best of him. Two to one was offered by the surrounding spectators (who were now so much interested upon the event, that Randall and Martin could not, for the instant, have proved more attractive to their feeling,) that the gay bird won it. Mousey, who was not destitute of pluck, determined to have another shy for the crumb, made a desperate effort to carry it off; but the little cock bird served him out as hard and fast, that mousey left the ground with the speed of a Gustavus, and got out of the clutches of his opponent by falling down an area. The sparrow followed the mouse till he lost sight of him, cocking his little ogles down the area after his antagonist, and strutting with all the pride of a first-rate miller, as if chaffing to himself, "I have given it you, my mousey, for your temerity;" then returning to the spot, he finished the crumbs at his ease and leisure, amidst the laughter of the surrounding spectators. The cock sparrow is well known to be a very game bird; indeed both of these little creatures seemed as if they were inspired by the sporting ardour which breathes throughout every department of this splendid establishment.

Advertisement.—The following unspeakably delicious Advertisement appears in the last EXETER ALFRED:—"Whereas, Elizabeth, the wife of Ambrose Shere of Collumpton, Devon, did, on the 29th day of August last (being the twentieth time!) elope from her said husband without any other provocation than that of her own procuring, and that she thought her said husband was too old to deserve that name (being seventy-eight); and she being lost to duty and virtue, as also insensible to shame and brutality, her adviser hath occasioned her disgrace and ruin. This is to caution all persons not to trust her on my account, as such debt or debts will not be paid by me; and as the said Elizabeth Shere may assume some other name, it is proper to observe, that she is about sixty-four years of age, short in stature, thin in face, flattish nose, watery eyes, bad teeth, squints a little, and cannot read or sew without spectacles; she continued about Collumpton until the 14th September, and then left the town. Witness my hand—Ambrose Shere. Dated Collumpton, 9th October 1821."

Two Cows.—Major Rudd, of Marton Lodge, near Stockton-on-Tees, has lately sold to Martin Stapylton, Esq. of Myton Hall, Yorkshire, two cows, the grand-daughters of Countess for the sum of four hundred pounds, and one cow the grand-daughter of Peeress, for one hundred pounds. These cows are of the genuine Ketton breed.

Sir William Jones and Thomas Day, Esq.—One day, upon removing some books at the chambers of the former a large spider dropped upon the floor, upon which Sir William, with some warmth said, "Kill that spider, Day; kill that spider!" "No," said Mr. Day, with that coolness for which he was so conspicuous, "I will not kill that spider, Jones; I do not know that I have a right to kill that spider! Suppose, when you are going in your coach to Westminster Hall, a Superior Being, who, perhaps, may have as much power over you, as you have over this insect, should say to his companion, 'Kill that lawyer! kill that lawyer!' How should you like that, Jones? and I am sure, to most people, a lawyer is a more noxious animal than a spider."

Dr. Johnson.—Speaking to me in conversation of his own employment, on his first arrival in town, Dr. Johnson observed that he applied, among others, to Mr. Wilcox, then a bookseller of some eminence in the Strand; who after surveying Johnson's robust frame, with a significant look said, 'Young man, you had better buy a porter's knot!'—The great Moralist, far from being offended at the advice which had been given to him, added, 'Wilcox was one of my best friends.'—He added that Cave was a generous paymaster; but, in bargaining for poetry, he contracted for lines by the hundred, and expected the long hundred.—*Nichol's Anecdotes.*

Johnson.—In 1743, after the publication of the Life of Savage which was anonymous, "Mr. Walter Harte, dining with Mr. Cave, at St. John's Gate, took occasion to speak very handsomely of the work. Cave told Harte, when they next met, that he had made a man very happy the other day at his house by the encomiums he bestowed on the author of Savage's Life. 'How could that be?' Cave replied, 'You might observe I sent a plate of victuals behind the screen. There skulked the biographer, one Johnson, whose dress was so shabby that he durst not make his appearance. He overheard our conversation; and your applauding his performance delighted him exceedingly.'

New Theatre at New York.—The following regulations are to be observed at the New Theatre at New York, says an American paper:—"The Ladies are not to wear bonnets, nor the Gentlemen their hats in the lower boxes, nor in any box in which there are ladies.—Turning the back on the audience, during the time the curtain is down, is to be prohibited on pain of exposure in the papers; walking on the seats to be expressly forbidden; and those who crack nuts in the boxes are to be considered 'hogs,' and expelled."

Remarkable Speech.—Mr. Cuffee, Secretary to the Earl of Essex, was executed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the same offence which brought his master to the block. At the place of execution he made the following speech:—"I am here adjudged to die for acting an act never plotted; for plotting a plot never acted; justice will have her course; accusers must be heard; greatness will have the victory; scholars and martialists (though valour and learning should have the pre-eminence) in England must die like dogs and be hanged. To dislike this were but folly; to dispute it but time lost; to alter it impossible; but to endure it is manly; and to scorn it is magnanimity. The Queen is displeased; the lawyers imperious; and death terrible; but I crave pardon of the Queen; forgive the lawyers and the world; desire to be forgiven; and welcome death."

The Travellers' Club House, Pall-mall.—The house, the corner of Regent-street, in Waterloo-place, being deemed unsuitable, the Society, some time since, took the large octagon-fronted house in Pall-mall, formerly occupied by Messrs. Morlands, the bankers; extensive alterations are making, under the directions of Mr. R. Cockrell, the architect, and Mr. Richman, the builder; the interior will be completely new, and will possess one of the finest coffee-rooms in England, being sixty feet from front to back; the dining-room, by means of folding doors, will be of the same dimensions; the library has a beautifully constructed dome from the roof, and will be enriched with casts in bas relief from the Elgin Marbles, which are now preparing by Mr. R. Westmacott. the sculptor; the columns in front of the building will be of the Doric order, with a very rich entablature; the builder is under a penalty to be ready by Christmas next. Lord Auckland, Mr. Hamilton, of the Secretary of State's Office, and Mr. Hay, of the Treasury, are the acting Committee of Management.

Taxes Tripled.—A private letter from Hanover, received in London on Tuesday, (Oct. 16) states that much dissatisfaction prevails in that city, in consequence of the taxes having been lately tripled. This augmentation has been caused by the visit of the King of England; the Government finding it necessary to make very expensive arrangements for the reception of his Majesty, and also during his sojourn in that place.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Indian News.

The Bombay and Madras Papers that arrived by the *Dawk* of yesterday, furnished only a few paragraphs of local news, which we have extracted. A File of SYDNEY GAZETTES, including December and January last, was handed to us by a Friend, and from these we have taken the Farewell Address of Governor Macquarrie to his Fellow-countrymen of Australasia.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from the Interior of India, which reached us yesterday, dated from the Camp, at Tebree, April 11, 1822:—

"I am happy in being able to inform you that the services of the Detachment at Tebree are no longer required, and that the Troops have in consequence been permitted to return to their respective Cantonments. This release from 'durance vile' is the more acceptable and delightful as it was quite unexpected. They had given up all hopes of returning to Cantonments before the setting in of the rains, by which time they would have been tolerably seasoned and efficient. The 2d Light Cavalry and the 8th Native Infantry will be accompanied as far as Keitah by the 1st Battalion 2d Native Infantry, which will then proceed by regular marches to Bandah. The latter, though a remarkably fine Corps, was (as might be expected) completely done up with 'marching express' from Bandah, and it is shrewdly suspected when they are again required to make such extraordinary expedition that the whole Corps will be ordered to 'march dawk.' You may trust to this account, which comes from one who is not far from the scene of action, and the source of information. There is a report of a dreadful fire having happened a few days ago at Gwalior, by which many lives were lost, and property consumed to the amount of four or five lacs of rupees. A man, who has since fled, was observed going out of Scindiah's garden with flambeaux in his hand at the very time of the fire. This circumstance gave rise to some rather unfavourable suspicions, which appear but too plausible when we consider the character of Scindiah and his Court, together with the open rebellion of the people about him."

Bombay, March 6, 1822.—The vessel we mentioned in our last as coming into the harbour with the English signal flying, proved to be the expected ship *ELIZA*, Captain Frith, from the Isle of France: we mistook a private signal she hoisted, for the one from England. We have been since in daily expectation of the arrival of the *HADLOW*: we are informed, however, this ship had to call at Teneriffe for wines.

We have, as usual, continued our selections from the latest English papers in our possession. The pirates about the Southern states of America seem to be rivalling the old Buccaneers of the West Indies in their exploits and atrocities.

On Thursday H. M. Sloop of war *CURLEW*, R. G. Dunlop, Esq. Commander, arrived from Trincomalee; and yesterday morning the Portuguese Ship *St. ANTONIO*, Captain Oliveira, from Macao 3d December.

The second sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery will commence on Saturday next. The calendar for felonies is not heavy, but we are informed that the trials of W. B. Hockley, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment, on two Informations filed against him by the Advocate General for extortion, are fixed for this next Sessions, and special juries ordered: these issues, however, cannot be tried before the 2d instant.—*Courier*.

Madras, April 12, 1822.—The Brig *LION*, Captain T. W. Stunt, from Colombo the 2d instant, arrived yesterday morning. *Passengers*:—Major Gen. W. H. Rainsford, Capt Quick, Country Service, Mr. and Mrs. Green and Family.—*Courier*.

Penang, March 16, 1822.—On Tuesday evening came into the harbour the Schooner *Glorvina*, Captain G. Vine, (late Commander of the *MAGNET*) from Manilla the 10th ultimo.

We regret to report the loss of the ship *MAGNET*, on the night of the 27th of November last, in a most tremendous Typhoon while at anchor in the Spanish Settlement of Yloylo, on the island

of Panay, one of the Phillipines. The violence of the Typhoon is described to be the severest ever known there by the oldest inhabitant; it commenced from N. W. and in its progress levelled convents, houses and trees to the ground. The situation of the Captain, Officers and Crew were at this awful period most trying and perilous, and every exertion that human art could invent were directed to the preservation of the vessel as also of all on board; but although the *MAGNET* had three anchors ahead, the violence of the wind and sea forced her so high on the shore, that when the gale abated she was left dry on the beach. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the Typhoon and the rising of the sea, when it appears that the ship's launch was found driven many hundred yards within the woods on shore. The vessel was fully laden and on the point of her departure in prosecution of her voyage. We are happy to add, however, that our information does not state any loss of lives.

The ship *ARGYLE*, Captain H. Cathre, left the harbour for Malacca and Batavia on the 12th instant; and on the following day the Brig *Phoenix*, Captain C. E. Smith, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to Siam.

March 20.—On Sunday morning anchored in the harbour the H. C. ship *GENERAL HARRIS*, Geo. Welstead, Esq. from China the 27th ult.—*Passengers*:—Mr. and Mrs. Magniac and Family, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Boyd.

We understand the Marquis of Camden, T. Larkins, Esq. Capt. was also under orders for Penang.

The H. C. ship *SCALEBY Castle*, D. Newall, Esq. Captain, had arrived at China from England in August.

The *JAMES SCOTT*, from China, may be expected daily.

Same day came to anchor the brig *MACCAULY*, Captain Foster, from Batavia the 30th January.—*Passenger*:—Mr. Davenport. The commercial accounts received by the *MACCAULY* is rather discouraging; the Trade at Batavia is represented as being very dull.

The Private Trader *JEMIMA*, Capt. Watt, bound for England direct, is expected here in the course of a fortnight.—*Gazette*.

Calcutta, April 25, 1821.—Government have sanctioned, we hear, the erection of two Bridges over the *HINDU* and *KAULEE* NUDDER, in the high road between Meerut and Seharunpore, which are likely to prove highly beneficial to the country. The difficulty in erecting these Bridges arises, we understand, from the great extent of sand and low ground on one side of the Rivers above-mentioned, which will impose the necessity of constructing a causeway of masonry with arches at proper intervals, to the extent of 1,700 feet beyond the parapet of the bridge. In addition to this work, a series of arches to the number of seven, will be necessary, between the masonry and the end of the causeway. The water way itself will be only 121 feet. The importance of these works can only be properly appreciated by those who have visited that part of the Doab, in which the Bridges are to be built. All our Correspondents agree in stating, that since the time they were sanctioned, the general commerce of that part of the country has very considerably increased, and that when completed, they will render the present imperfect means of land carriage, throughout the extent of the Doab, from Allahabad to the passes in the first range of mountains, complete and uninterrupted, at all seasons of the year; whereas at present, the most extensive commercial speculations, as well as the transit of all description of stores, Military or otherwise, are baffled and impeded. We cannot state exactly the expence of these Bridges, but we understand they will not much exceed 50 or 60,000 Rupees. An Officer of great experience and ability has been appointed to superintend the work.

Military Road.—We have received from a gentleman recently arrived from the Western Provinces by *Dawk*, very favorable accounts of the state of the Military Road. The road, he says, is in excellent repair and every where passable. The traveller notices a great improvement in the condition of this road within the last few years, from the substitution of stone for wooden bridges.—*John Bull*.

New South Wales.

From the New South Wales Gazette of the 1st of December 1831.

This forenoon, in pursuance of the Government and General Orders of the 24th ultimo, the Commission of His Majesty, appointing His Excellency Major General Sir THOMAS BRISBANE, K. C. B. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, was read and published, with all due solemnity, in Hyde Park. Previous to its recital by the Provost Marshal, His Excellency Major General MACQUARIE, audibly read a farewell Address to the Inhabitants of the Colony. As this Speech appears in to-day's Gazette, we shall leave it, without comment, to pave its own way to the grateful heart. His Majesty's 43rd Regiment, under the command of Colonel ERSKINE (Lieutenant Governor), and the various Detachments, paraded the Park, and fired three volleys upon the conclusion of the Ceremony, which was followed by a Royal Salute from Dawes' Battery, in honor of the occasion.

At one o'clock His Excellency Sir THOMAS BRISBANE had the usual Oaths administered to Him, at Government-house, by the Honorable the JUDGE ADVOCATE, in the presence of His Excellency Major General MACQUARIE, Lieutenant Governor ERSKINE, the Honorable the JUDGE of the SUPREME COURT, the CLERGY, MAGISTRATES, and other CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS of the Colony. Upon the termination of this Ceremony, a salute of 19 guns was fired from Dawes' Battery.

MAJOR GENERAL MACQUARIE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF AUSTRALIA!

Previous to the Commission of my successor being read, I wish to address a few words to you by way of taking leave.

On the occasion of my own Commission, as Governor in Chief of this territory, being read, now nearly twelve years ago, I pledged myself to administer the affairs of this government with strict justice and impartiality; and I trust, that every liberal and unprejudiced person will admit that I have redeemed that pledge.—My constant maxim and principle being, to reward merit and punish vice, wherever I found them, without regard to rank, class or description of persons.

When I took charge of this Government, on the 1st of January, 1810, I found the Colony in a state of rapid deterioration;—threatened with a famine;—discord and party spirit prevailing to a great degree;—all the public buildings in a state of dilapidation and decay; very few roads and bridges, and those few very bad;—the inhabitants generally, very poor; and commerce and public credit at the lowest ebb.

I now have the happiness to reflect, that I leave it in a very different condition;—the face of the country generally, and agriculture in particular, greatly improved;—stock, of all kinds, greatly increased; some useful manufactures established;—commerce revived, and public credit restored; a great number of substantial and useful public edifices erected;—good roads and bridges of communication constructed throughout the Colony; and the Inhabitants, comparatively opulent and happy.

To have been instrumental in bringing about so favourable a change, will ever be to me, a source of sincere delight; and it is not arrogating to myself any questionable merit to say, that I have used every exertion of body and mind, I was capable of, to attain this desirable and important object; and I think all persons will allow, that I have not much consulted my own personal ease, or convenience, in the execution of the various and arduous duties attached to my Office: on the contrary, I feel that my health is greatly impaired by the constant and unremitting attention I have bestowed on the faithful, zealous, and conscientious discharge of my public duties.

I am well aware that every man in public life must have enemies; and perhaps it would be unreasonable, in me, to expect to be totally exempted from the virulent attacks of party and disaffection:

But buoyed above the fear of base calumny, vindictive slander and malicious reproach, by the consciousness of a long life of upwards of forty years service spent in honorable pursuits, and stained with no action which can give me remorse, I confidently anticipate not only the approbation of my Sovereign, but also the applause of posterity, for the purity of my motives and the rectitude of my actions, during my long, arduous, and laborious administration of this Colony:—in the future welfare and prosperity of which, I shall ever feel a deep interest, and lively solicitude.

The length of time I have governed this Colony, the progress it has made in improvement during my administration, and more especially the fond recollection of my only surviving child being born in it—all combine in attaching me most strongly to it. I shall not fail to cherish the same sentiments of attachment in my son—who, although yet so young, feels, and already expresses, the strongest affection for his Native Australian land.

My most fervent prayers will accordingly be offered for the welfare and prosperity of this Country, and for the happiness of its inhabitants; fondly, and confidently anticipating that in less than half a century hence it will be one of the most valuable appendages belonging to the British Empire.—I shall not fail, on my return to England, to recommend, in the strongest manner I am able, to my Sovereign, and to his Majesty's Government, their early attention to the amelioration of this valuable rising Colony, and to extend to their paternal support and fostering protection.

I cannot conclude this address, better than by offering to the Inhabitants of this Colony my sincere congratulations on their good fortune, in having an Officer, of such distinguished reputation and highly established character, as Sir Thomas Brisbane, appointed to be their Governor; and, although I will not allow that he can surpass his predecessor, in zeal and inclination, I trust and hope, he will, in ability and talents, in promoting the prosperity and improvement of the Country, and the happiness and unanimity of its inhabitants. In these sentiments and wishes, deeply engraved on my heart, I now bid you all—Farewell!

Sydney, New South Wales, }
Saturday, December 1, 1831. }

LACHLAN MACQUARIE.

Hindu Drama.

MRICCHACATICA.—THE TOY-CART.

(Concluded.)

Before the interview between *Vasantasakha* and *Sams'hanna*, the *Rajah's* brother-in-law, takes place, a scene between him and his companion, a parasitical kind of preceptor, but whose subserviency stops short of crime, may furnish us with a few extracts.—The companion is called a *Vita*, and is represented as a man of some acquirements.

Vita. There let us take our seat.

Sams'th. I am seated—and now my good friend, trust me—I cannot help thinking of *Vasantasakha*: she holds her place in my heart and rankles like the abuse of a blackguard.

Vita. (aside) To little purpose are these thoughts indulged.

So true it is—

The scorn of woman in ignoble breasts

But adds fresh fuel to the scorching flame:

The manly heart disdain with scorn repays;

And soon subdues its unrequited passion.

Sams'th. What honors it—that fellow *Si'havaraca* was ordered to be here early—what can be the reason he does not make his appearance. It is almost noon, I feel hungry and it is impossible to think of walking at this time of day—the sun is now in mid-heaven and looks as fierce as an angry ape, and the ground is as dry and shrivelled as *Gandhari* looked when her hundred sons were slain.

Vita. 'Tis true.

The doting cattle slumbering in the shade

Let fall the unchained fodder from their mouths—

The lively ape with slow and languid pace

Creeps to the pool to slake his parching thirst

In its now tepid waters,—not a creature

Is seen upon the public road, nor braves

One solitary passenger the sun ———

The servant arrives with the carriage, and is seen from the garden wall by his master, who immediately, with as much impatience as inconsiderateness, compels him to make his way in, where there is no regular access.

Sams'th. Drive in, drive in.

Servant. Which way your excellency.

Sams'th. Here, where the wall is broken down.

Servant. Impossible Sir; it will kill the beasts, smash the car, and my neck will be broken into the bargain.

Sams'th. Do you recollect, Sirrah, that I am the *Rajah's* brother-in-law—be the cattle killed—I can buy others, let the car smash, I shall purchase a new one, and if you break your neck, another driver is to be hired, I presume.

The carriage is forced in, and meets with no accident. *Vasantasakha* is discovered in it. *Sams'hanna* first addresses her with great respect.

Sams'th. (Kneeling). Celestial mother—listen to my prayers, behold me, with those lotus eyes, thus lowly at thy feet, and mark my hands uplifted thus to thy heavenly countenance; forgive most graceful nymph, the faults that love has urged me to commit and accept me for thy servant and thy slave.

Vasantasakha.—Away, your regard is my abhorrence, (spurns him with her foot).

This affront is not to be forgiven, the prince's love is changed to hate, and he immediately resolves to murder *Vasantasénâ*.—He first proposes the perpetration to the *Vita*.

Sams'th. Put *Vasantasénâ* to death.

Vita. (*Stopping his ears*).—What say you—
Murder a young and unoffending female,
Of courteous manners and unrivalled beauty,
The pride of all Ougein—where shall I find,
Believe you—a fit raft to bear my spirit
Safe o'er futurity's tremendous waves.

Sams'th. I will have one made for you—come, come, what have you to fear, in this lonely place who shall see you?

Vita. All nature—the surrounding realms of space,
The genii of these groves—the moon, the sun,
The winds—the vault of heaven—the firm set earth,
Hell's awful ruler, and the conscious soul,
These all bear witness to each human act,
These view our secret deeds, and these will see me.

Sams'th. *hâncâ* next applies to his Charioteer, but he also refuses; he then affects to have been in jest, and under different pretexts sends them out of the way, when he proceeds to commit the crime himself.

Sams'th. Now then as *Sita* was slain by *Chanacya* and *Draupadi* by *Jatayu*, so art thou by me. (*Seizes Vasantasénâ*)

Vâsan. On my dear mother—oh my loved *Charudatta*,
Too short and too imperfect are our loves.
Too soon I perish—I will cry for succour.
What, shall *Vasantasénâ's* voice be heard
Abroad—Oh that were infamy—no more
Than this—bless—bless my *Charudatta*.

Sams'th. Still dare you repeat that name—once more now. (*grasps her by the throat.*)

Vâsan. (*In a struggling tone*).—Bless my *Charudatta*.

Sams'th. Die harlot in thy speech—(*strangles her*) it is done—She is no more—this bundle of iniquity—this mansion of cruelty, has fallen beneath the prowess of my resistless arm.

Upon the return of the *Vita* and the Servant, the Prince boasts of what he has done, and endeavours in vain to appease the indignation of the former.

Sams'th. Be calm.—I will give you money—a hundred, *Suveras*—clothes—a turban; say nothing of what has chanced, and we shall escape all censure.

Vita. Keep your gifts.

Servant. Shame, shame.

Sams'th. (*Laughs*) Ha! ha! ha!

Vita. Restrain your mirth—let there be hate between us.
The friendship that confers alone disgrace
Is not for me—let it no more unite us—
I cast it from me as a snapped
And stringless bow.

Sams'th. Come, good master, be appeased—let us go, hâtho.

Vita. Whilst you were free from crime you might exact
My duty, but obedience to you now
Would but proclaim myself alike unworthy—
I cannot wait on guilt, nor though I know
My innocence, have courage to encounter
Those speaking glances, every female eye
Would cast abhorrent upon one who held
Communion with a woman's murderer.—
Poor, poor *Vasantasénâ*, may thy virtues
Win thee in after life a happier portion,
And may the days of shame, and death of violence,
That thou hast suffered in existence past
Insure thee honoured birth—the world's regard,
And wealth and happiness in that to come.

The *Vita* withdraws to join the rebels, the Servant is sent home by his Master, with the purpose of putting him in confinement. *Sams'thâncâ* gathers a parcel of dry leaves which he piles over *Vasantasénâ's* body to conceal it, and then departs for the Court of Justice to accuse *Charudatta* of the murder of *Vasantasénâ*—his trial accordingly takes place, and presents no very flattering picture of the administration of justice in the days of King *Pâleca*, although the defects were those of administration, not ignorance, as the Judge himself, in his charge to the court, defines, what a judge ought to be, accurately enough.

“He should be learned, sagacious, eloquent, dispassionate, and impartial: he should pronounce sentence only after due inquiry and deliberation: he should be a guardian to the weak, a terror to the wicked;

his heart should covet nothing, his mind be intent on nothing, but equity and truth—and he should keep aloof the anger of the king.”

Charudatta, on his way to the court, meets with various omens of evil.

Char. Facing the Sun on yonder blighted tree
The Bird of evil augury is perched—
Ha,—on my path, the black snake sleeping lies,
Roused from his slumber he unfolds in wrath
His spiny length, and threatening beats the ground
With bulk inflated, whilst his hooded neck
Expands, and from between his venomous fangs
Protrudes his hissing tongue.—I slip—yet here
No plashy mire betrays my heedless feet—
Still throbs my left eye, and my left arm trembles;
And still that bird in flight sinistral, cries
To warn me of impending ill—yes, death,
Terrible death awaits me—be it so—
It is not mine to murmur against destiny,
Nor doubt that righteous which the Gods ordain.

Notwithstanding his innocence, and the pretensions of the Judge, *Charudatta* is found guilty: it must be confessed, indeed, that the circumstantial evidence is strong against him, and forms an apology for the award; he can only plead his character.

Ghar. Sprung from a race incapable of crime,
I have not shamed my sires—if you confound
The innocent with the guilty, I must suffer.
(*Apart.*) If I have lost indeed *Vasantasénâ*,
Life is a burthen to me. (*Aloud.*) What avails it
To proffer further plea—be it decided,
I have abandoned virtue, and deserved
Abhorrence here and punishment hereafter,
Let me be called a murderer, or what else
It please him (*the Raja's brother-in-law*) to declare
Sams'th. She is killed—say at once—I killed her.

Char. You have said.

Sams'th. (*to the Judges.*) You hear him—he confesses.

The Judges accordingly find him guilty, but send to the *Rajah* for his sentence, observing that as a *Brahman*, he cannot be put to death. *Pâleca*, however, orders *Charudatta* to be led to the common place of execution, and there impaled.

The last act exhibits *Charudatta* as being led to public execution—on the way *Maitrêya* brings him his boy to take leave of him, and the officer permits the interview—*Charudatta* then addresses him:

Come hither my dear child—(*embraces him*)
These little hands will scarce suffice to sprinkle
The last sad drops upon my funeral pyre—
Scant will my spirit sip thy love—and then
A long and painful thirst in heaven succeeds,
What fond memorial shall I leave thee boy,
To speak to thee hereafter of thy father?
This sacred string, while yet 'tis mine—I give thee
The Brahman's proudest decoration—boy—
'Tis not of gold nor gems—but this—with which
He ministers to sages and to gods—
This grace my child when I shall be no more—
(*puts it round his neck.*)

The child requests the executioners to let his father escape, and take him as a substitute—*Maitrêya* urges a like request,—on which *Charudatta* exclaims:

This is the truest wealth—Love equal smiles
On poor and rich—the bosom's precious balm
Is not the fragrant herb nor costly unguent,
But nature's breath—affection's holy perfume.

The *Raja's* brother-in-law, *Sams'thâncâ*, who has attended the procession to glut his malice with the death of his rival, urges on the execution, and they all reach the fatal spot. *Charudatta* is even about to undergo decapitation, when the sword of the executioner falls from his hand—this accident only suspends the business and the sentence is about to be carried into effect when it is prevented by the appearance of *Vasantasénâ* herself—she had been left insensible but not lifeless, and had been recovered by the timely aid of a religious mendicant who had accidentally come to the spot—he is accompanying her to some asylum when their notice is attracted by the crowd assembled to witness *Charudatta's* execution, and informed by the proclamation made by the officers who it is that is about to suffer, *Vasantasénâ* rushes forward to stop the executioners—they accordingly delay proceedings till they can receive further orders from the *Rajah* whose brother-in-law withdraws, in fear, now for himself.

In the mean time shouts of triumph are heard—a revolution has taken place—and *Servillaca* the former thief—the lover for *Madanica* and chief associate of *ANYACA*, appears to announce it.

This hand has slain the king and on the throne
Of Palaca ascends our valiant chief,
Resistless ARYACA, in haste anointed—
Now to obey his first commands and raise
The worthy Charudatta far above
Calamity and fear—all is achieved—
Of valor and of conduct destitute
The foe has fallen—the citizens behold
Well pleased the change, and thus has noble daring
Wrested an empire from its ancient Lords,
And won a way as absolute on earth,
As that which Indra proudly holds in heaven.
This is the spot—he must be near at hand
By this assemblage of the people—well begins
The reign of ARYACA, if his first cares
Reap the rich fruit of Charudatta's life.
Give away,—and let me pass—'tis he—he lives
Vasantaséná too—my monarch's wish
Is all accomplished—long this generous Brahman
Has mourned his sullied brightness like the moon
That labours in eclipse, but now he bounds
Again to honor and to happiness,
Borne safely o'er a threatening sea of troubles
By firm Affection's bark and Fate's propitious gales.

Samst'hana is seized and brought to Charudatta—who intercedes
for his safety, and he is suffered to depart unharmed—Charudatta him-
self is appointed Governor over part of Oujein—and is to be married to
Vasantaséná.—All the other characters are the objects of poetical justice,
and the piece closes with the following speeches:

Servil. (to Charudatta) As you direct. Is there aught else—
command—Charu. Nought but this—
Since ARYACA enjoys the sovereign sway
And holds me as his friend—since all my foes
Are now destroyed, save one poor wretch released
To learn repentance for his former faults—
Since this loved girl and all most dear to me,
Are mine once more—I have no further snit
That asks for your indulgence, and no wish
That is not gratified—Fate sports with life
And like a wheel the whirling world revolves,
Where some are raised to affluence, some depressed
In want—where some are borne awhile aloft,
And some hurled down to wretchedness and we—
Then let us all thus limit our desires,
Full addered be the kine—the soil be fertile—
May copious showers descend, and balmy gales
Breathe health—be every living thing exempt
From pain—may reverence on the Brahman wait—
Whilst truth and piety insure prosperity—
And may all monarchs, vigilant and just,
Humble their foes, and guard the world in peace.

(Exeunt Omnes.)

Auctioneers.

Would that we could practise
What we preach.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,
I have lately observed attempts to bring to public odium,
some Europe Shop-keeper and Engraver, whether justly I know
not. Being a man of a large family and in moderate circumstan-
ces, I generally resort to Auctions to purchase the "Good Things
of this World" when occasion requires. For the last 4 weeks
I have been unceasingly importuned by my family for a "bura
Khana," being at the same time given to understand by them that
a good Yorkshire Ham was a most essential article on an oc-
casion of this kind, and with a view to gratify their wishes I have
attended the Auctions for the last 4 weeks, whenever I have seen
advertisements in the Catalogues of "exceedingly fine prime
warranted fresh plump Yorkshire Hams." Judge, Mr. Editor, of
my vexation and disappointment, and also that of my family,
when I was obliged to tell them that the Hams were in a most
abominable state and not fit to be eaten, and not in the least
degree corresponding with the description given of them. Your
mention of this in your widely extended Paper will oblige

Your humble Servant and Constant Reader,

Calcutta, April 22, 1822.

AN OLD INDIAN

Laughing Philosophers.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Somehow or other, it occurs to me that we have a brace
of satirical writers, in your Paper of to-day. The "LOVER OF
GOOD THINGS WHEN CHEAP" (for my own part, I can't help lov-
ing such things even though they be ruinously dear) belongs,
obviously, to the school of Laughing Philosophers; but I declare
candidly that, at first, I was quite startled by the gravity of the
other "LOVER,"—of him, I mean whose Mistress is "JUSTICE."

In the case in question, did the Grand Jury find a true Bill
or not? Upon what sort of swearing was it found? What sort of
witnesses swore in favour of the defendant? Did not the same
description of witnesses swear against him? Whether the value
of such testimony be, or be not, less than nothing, is not the
swearing of persons of any kind, pretty nearly equivalent to the
swearing of a half a dozen persons of the same kind? Talking of
value, what will be the worth of that OPINION by the force of
which this great Empire is now awayed, when "such a crying, evil"
as the "LOVER OF JUSTICE" (he, it appears, as a crying Philoso-
pher) complains of, comes to be pronounced "excessively cruel" by
the "wisdom of the legislature"? But it is evident that he says one
thing and means another,—for he transmogrifies the old observa-
tion, and tells us, "better in my opinion that twenty guilty
should escape justice, than that one innocent man should" (not
be hanged,—no,) but "be tried."

Fore Gad! it turns out, after all, that both these LOVERS
are Laughing Philosophers,—and so is

Your's very truly,

Cotingah, April 25, 1822.

UNDER THE ROSE;

Varieties.

Pun-Philosophical.—A gentleman inquired of his Friend, who
that very fat man was, who was seated on a couch—"That, Sir,
is the great Philosopher" was the reply. "Very likely," said the
other; "for I see he can Fill a Sofa."

Pun-Pugilistical.—A person declared he could not dispute
with Tom Cribb, as his arguments were So-fistical.

Pun-Pictorial.—A gentleman about to sit for his portrait,
observed on taking his seat, that it was a most formidable oper-
ation: "it was like going to execution." "True" replied the art-
ist, "for I am going to take off your head."

Pun-Numerical.—Tooke was once invited to dine at the Mer-
chant-Taylor's Company at their Hall in this City. There was a
very large party of some 150 persons, when after much convi-
viality they began to separate. Tooke waited till his compa-
nions were reduced to 18, when making a low bow, he wished
"both Gentlemen a very good night." "How," said one, "both?"
"Why there are 18 of us." "Just so, Sir," replied the wit, "as 9.
Tailors make a man, you are in fact but 2?"

Cockney Transmutation.—A cockney being caught in a shower
of rain, observed that his new cloth coat had been made vel-vet.
His companion congratulated him on having the means of wear-
ing a garment, made of so costly a material!

Hoby the Boot-maker is proverbially a very rich man.
"Very odd, this," said a Punster, "for all the world knows he
has been for many years on his Last Legs."

A person who played the Violin with great skill, tho' by
fits and starts, and who was not always to be depended upon for
speaking the truth, was remarked on by a Punster, by his
saying he was not "toujours fidelle" and fawns some times for
drawing the long Bow.

A Gentleman married Miss Lamb who had a very large For-
tune. An inveterate punster called it Lamb and MIST sauce.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—611—

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 16, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the 3d Class of 1806, who, on the 14th of April 1822, were Subalterns of Fifteen Years Standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from that date, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Honourable the Court of Directors:—

Lieutenants Robert Agnew, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry; Charles Edward Davis, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry; George Bryant, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry; Richard Gardner, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry; Nathaniel Kirkman, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry; Henry Francis Wroughton, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry; Arthur Fordyce Dingwall, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry; John Hammersley Waldron, of the 23d Regt. Native Infantry; William Louis Trueman, of the 20th Regt. Native Infantry; George Preston, of the 9th Regt. Native Infantry; John Moore Adolphus Lucas, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry; Samuel Mitchellson Horsburgh, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry; Francis Hodgson, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry; Theophilus Bolton, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry; James Somerville, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry; Henry Francis Caley, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry; Charles Thomas Gustavus Weston, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry; Richard Bayldon, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry; James Alexander Aytton, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry; George Wray, of the Honourable Company's European Regiment; Charles Rogers, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry; George Arthur Kempland, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry; William Lumsdaine, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry; John Holt White, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:—

Captain Broadfield Sissmore, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Barrack Master of the 12th or Kurnaul Division of the Barrack Department, vice Arnold, proceeded to Europe.

Lieutenant William Buttanshaw, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Barrack Master of the 14th or Saugor Division of the Barrack Department, vice Christie, appointed Deputy Pay Master at Muttra.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 9th January 1821, to Captain J. Smith, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to make a voyage to New South Wales for the benefit of his health, is extended for Nine Months beyond the period therein specified, on the same account.

Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant William Walker, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, being declared incapable, from the state of his health, to perform the active duties of his profession, is transferred at his own request to the Invalid Establishment, and permitted to reside in the Hill Provinces.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, in the General Department, under date the 10th instant, to sanction the resignations of Brevet-Captain R. B. Ferguson, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, of the situation of Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph Building.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 17, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign John Finnis to be Lieutenant from the 16th of April, 1822, in succession to Walker, invalided.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 20, 1822.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and are severally promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.—Mr. Francis Trimmer, date of arrival in Fort William 13th April 1822. Mr. James Matthias, date of arrival in Fort William 14th ditto ditto. Mr. William Mills Tritton, date of arrival in Fort William 14th ditto ditto. Mr. Alfred Arabin, date of arrival in Fort William 15th ditto ditto.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 30, 1822.

Ensign Colin Campbell is removed from the 39th to the 26th Regiment as Junior Ensign, and posted to the 1st Battalion.

The Cornets and Ensigns whose Rank as Cadets is notified in the List published in Government General Orders of the 9th instant, are permanently posted to Regiments and Battalions as follows:—

Cavalry.—Cornets C. O'Hara, to the 4th Regiment at Neemuch; C. D. Dawkins, to the 2d Regiment at Keitah; A. L. Campbell, to the 1st Regiment at Sultanpore; G. Kennaway, to the 5th Regiment at Nusseerabad.

Infantry.—Ensigns H. Todd, to the Honourable Company's European Regiment at Ghazeepeer; J. A. Fairhead, to the Honourable Company's European Regiment at Ghazeepeer; H. Fowle, to the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Cawnpore; F. Moore, to the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Banda; H. Charlton, to the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Cawnpore; G. Burford, to the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion at Goorgaon; H. F. Broderip, to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Cuttack; R. Codrington, to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion at Seetapoor; A. Arabin, to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Mhow; W. Macgeorge to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion at Etawah; P. Goldney, to the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d, Battalion at Mhow; William Tritton, to the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Allypore; William Mills Tritton, to the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Allypore; John Cates, to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion at Mirzapore; James Hannay, (on Furlough,) to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Nagpore; Francis Thomas, to the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion at Nagpore; James Mathie, to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion at Neemuch; W. H. Leacock, to the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Nagpore; W. Freeth, to the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion at Pooree; J. C. Plowden, to the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion at Allahabad; W. Clifford, to the 28th Regt. Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion at Dehli; A. Webster, to the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, and 1st Battalion at Baitool.

With the exception of Officers attached to the European Regiment for the purpose of instruction and of those hereafter specified, the Cornets and Ensigns posted to Regiments and Battalions in the foregoing General Order, are directed to proceed by water and join their Corps without delay.

Cornets O'Hara and Kennaway, are permitted to continue doing duty with the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry until the 1st of July next, when they will proceed by water to join their Corps.

Ensign F. Thomas is allowed to remain with the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment till the 1st of July next, when he will proceed by water to join his Corps.

Ensign G. Burford is permitted to remain with the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry till the 1st October next, when he will proceed by water and join the 2d Battalion 6th Native Infantry, to which he stands posted.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders under date the 16th ultimo to Lieutenant Wm. Fraser of the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The undermentioned Officers has Leave of Absence.

Ordnance Commissariat,—Deputy Commissary Chill, from 21st April to 5th May, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Station.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 15, 1822.

The following Removals of Medical Officers are ordered.

Surgeon W. Farquhar from the 1st Battalion of Artillery to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join the 2d Battalion at Berhampore.

Surgeon G. King from the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, and directed to proceed to Cawnpore on the expiration of his present leave, and assume Medical charge of the Artillery at that Station.

Surgeon J. J. Gibson from the 10th to the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain R. B. Ferguson of the 4th Regiment is re-appointed to do duty with the Ramgarh Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 7th Regiment.—Brevet-Captain G. Jenkins, from 31st March to 15th May, to visit Pooree, on Medical Certificate.

General Staff,—Lieutenant J. O'D. Macgrath, Offg. Depy. Asst. Quarter Master General, from 10th April to 10th June, to visit Pooree on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 17, 1822.

A Native General Court Martial is to assemble at Seerole (Benares) at such time as Major General Loveday shall appoint for the trial of Jemadar Omrow Sing of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, and all other Prisoners that may be brought before it. Major General Loveday will give the necessary orders for the formation and assembly.

of the Court, and will also direct the Prisoner to be warned and order all evidences to attend.

Captain Snodgrass, Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, will proceed to Benares and conduct the trial.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major Ridge, from 1st April to 1st July, in extension, on Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency.
1st Battalion 29th Regiment.—Ensign Jas. Macdonald, from 1st May to 1st July, to visit the Presidency, previously to making an application to resign the Service.

Garrison Staff.—Assistant Surgeon Hogg, Garrison Surgeon, Monghyr, from 20th April to 20th July, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 18, 1822.

Lieutenant J. Finnis of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry is posted to the 1st Battalion of the Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 19, 1822.

Ensign R. Codrington is removed from the 7th to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry as Junior Ensign, and posted to the 2d Battalion of the latter Corps.

Lieutenant T. E. Soady is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Detached Wing of the 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry, in the room of Brevet-Captain Chambers who is permitted to resign.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Boyd, who was appointed to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital by General Orders of the 22d ultimo, is posted to the Horse Artillery, and directed to join the Head-Quarters of the Corps at Meerut by water.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence.

Rungpore Local Corps.—Brevet-Captain G. Preston, from 5th March, to 5th April, in extension, to enable him to join.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Ensign J. C. Sage, from 15th April, to 15th August, to proceed on the River for the recovery of his health.

4th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Interpreter, and Quarter Master Mactier, from 10th April to 10th October, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 28th Regiment.—Lieutenant D. Thompson, from 15th May to 15th August, to visit Muttra, on urgent private affairs.

2d Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. Fraser from 20th April to 20th October, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 20, 1822.

Lieutenant R. Wilcox, 2d Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry till the conclusion of the ensuing rains, when he will proceed and join the former Corps.

Brevet-Captain Cox of the 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry has an extension of his present leave of absence from the 21st instant, to remain at Benares and await the arrival of his Corps.

Assistant Surgeon J. Grierson is posted to the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry from the 16th of January last, the date of his return from Furlo, and permitted to remain at the Presidency until the 1st of July next.

Captain W. Nott is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 22, 1822.

Ensigns F. Trimmer, J. Matthie, W. M. Tritton, and A. Arabin admitted to the Service by Government General Orders of the 20th instant, are appointed to do duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment until further orders. Instructions for their proceeding to join will be issued hereafter.

Ensign Henry Charlton of the 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry, at present doing duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment, having been reported qualified, is directed to proceed to Cawnpore by water and join his Corps.

The removal of Assistant Surgeon J. Tytler, from the Chumpann Light Infantry to the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry, as stated in General Orders of the 3d instant, does not take effect.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that during the occasional absence of Superintending Surgeons from the Head-Quarters of their respective Divisions, when on their tour of Inspections, or under any other circumstance which does not take them away from the limits of their Superintendence, no alteration is to take place in the transmission of Returns, Letters, or Indents for Check and Approval, whether for Medicines or for Wine, which are invariably to be addressed to the Superintending Surgeon, and not to the next Senior at the Station, as has been in late cases erroneously adopted.

To prevent any inconvenience which might arise from the delay occasioned by the absence of the Superintending Surgeon to a considerable distance from the Depot, in all cases of emergency the peculiar circumstances are to be stated, and Duplicates of the Indents so forwarded

to be sent direct to the Officer in charge of the Depot, who will use his discretion in granting a Temporary Supply, to be deducted from the amount of the Original Indent when passed by the Superintending Surgeon.

Should no Superintending Surgeon happen to be within the precincts of the Division, in such case Indents are as hitherto to be presented for Check and Approval to the Senior Surgeon, who will consider it his duty, when practicable, to consult with the Officer in charge of the Depot as to the quantities of Medical Stores requisite for different Corps and Establishments.

The Strength of the Corps, Detachment or Establishment for which Stores either of Medicine or Wine are required, must in all cases be stated on the face of the Indent.

His Excellency avails himself of the present occasion for recalling the attention Superintending Surgeons and other Medical Staff to the General Orders of the 2d May 1821.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 5th Regiment.—Captain T. Arbutnot, from 10th May, to 10th June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

Artillery.—2d-Lieutenant R. Williams, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the Presidency preparatory to making application to go to Sea on account of ill health.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 16, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

24th Foot.—George Hacking Poole, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice A. Dirom, promoted, 22d March 1822.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 17, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence during the month of September last, for the periods specified against their respective names, viz.
8th Dragoons.—Cornet McMurdo, from 7th December 1820, until the arrival of the Regiment from India.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel MacLaine from 9th August 1821, until the sailing of the first Ships in the ensuing year for Bengal.

14th Foot.—Ensign H. O'Neil from 6th September to the 24th December 1821.

Ditto.—Ensign Watson from 25th September to the 10th November 1821.

17th Foot.—Ensign Honorable N. Massey from 25th October 1821, until his removal to the 17th Dragoons takes place.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence during the month of October last, for the periods specified against their respective names, viz.

11th Dragoons.—Paymaster Neville from 25th October to 24th December 1821.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant Harrison from 25th October to the 24th December 1821.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 18, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

13th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Edward Hervy Forster from the 18th Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Lawrence Townsend who retires upon half pay 18th Light Dragoons, 30th August, 1821.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant William Akenside to be Captain without purchase, vice Knolles, deceased, 9th September, 1821.

Ensign William Keowen to be Lieutenant, vice Akenside, ditto. This cancels Ensign Keowen's promotion, vice Newenham, resigned.

Gentleman Cadet Henry O'Neill, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Keowen, ditto. This cancels Robert Naylor's appointment, vice Keowen.

47th Foot.—Lieutenants James Alexander Lord Loughborough from half pay 21st Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice John Henry DeBurgh, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 13th September, 1821.

Memoranda.—His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 1st Regiment of Foot being permitted to resume its original designation "first (or the Royal) Regiment of Foot," instead of the "first (or Royal Scots) Regiment of Foot."

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the first (or the Royal) Regiment of Foot bearing on its colours and appointments in addition to any other Badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words, "Egmont-op-zee," and "Sainte Lucie," in commemoration of the distinguished Services of the Regiment at Egmont-op-zee, on the 2d October 1799, and of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the 2d Battalion in the Assault and Capture of

Friday, April 26, 1822.

—613—

the Fortress of Morné 'Fortune' in the Island of Sainte Lucie on the 22d June 1803.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 19, 1822.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir C. Colville to Lieutenant Dundee and Assistant Surgeon McCurdy, both of His Majesty's 47th Foot, to return to Europe for the recovery of their health, and to be absent on that account each for two years from the date of their embarkation, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Thomas, of His Majesty's 69th Foot, has an extension of leave of absence for two months from the 17th instant, to enable him to join his Regiment.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 20, 1822.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Armstrong of His Majesty's 14th Foot, has permission to visit Nasseerabad on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account from the 15th of May to the 30th of September next.

The leave of absence granted by General Orders of the 9th ultimo, to Ensign Bowby of His Majesty's 14th Foot, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 22, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.—Ensign John Manly Wood, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Newenham, resigned, 7th September, 1821.

Robert Naylor, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice J. M. Wood, promoted, retaining the original date of his appointment, viz. 11th November, 1820.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 23, 1822.

Doctor J. Campbell, Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 17th Foot, has leave of absence from his Corps to the 3d proximo on his private affairs.

The extension of leave of absence to the 28th proximo, granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, to Captain Moore, 65th Regiment Brigade, Major to the King's Troops, to enable him to rejoin Head Quarters at Bombay, is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Astronomical Report.

The planet Venus was on Tuesday distinctly visible to the naked eye, even during the brilliant light of a meridian sun; and the streets in Calcutta were crowded with natives, full of amazement at the extraordinary sight—the same planet was equally visible yesterday.

We have been kindly favored with the following Astronomical Report of the phenomenon:—

The planet Venus was again visible yesterday—we understand, that a considerable interest has been taken by our Calcutta Astronomers in this unusual phenomenon, who immediately perceived the vast importance to Astronomy, of determining correctly, the distance of the planet from the Sun in a direct manner; thus affording unexceptionable data for the correction of the Tables. On the 23d, several attempts were made to obtain these observations, but fleeting clouds prevented it; yesterday, however, a set of very correct distances from the Sun's opposite limbs were taken at the Surveyer General's Office, with a Troughton's Reflecting Circle, the most perfect instrument for an observation of this description. By a mean of eight sights, which is equivalent to 24 readings of the Indexes, the distance of Venus from the Sun's centre was found to be as follows:—

Date.	Mean Time.	Observed distance of Venus from the Sun's centre.
April 23d 1822.	22h. 42m. 55s.	42° 57' 05.2"

The planet seemed to be approaching the Sun, but very slowly. One trial gave 27" in 16 minutes of time.

These observations were taken on opposite arcs of the circle, so that there is no correction required for Index Error; the time is mean time from the Astronomical Clock by Earushaw, which may be depended on certainly to less than one second; its daily rate for the last ten days has been 1.82 seconds, gaining with the most undeviating regularity.

Our Astronomers inform us that they are inclined to believe, that since the invention of Reflecting Instruments they have very rarely or perhaps never, been used to measure the distance of the Sun from any planet or star.

Circumstances prevented the observation of the meridian Altitude of Venus yesterday; but if the planet should be visible to-day, it will be taken by Troughton's Astronomical Circular Instrument, the same which was used in observing the Altitudes of the Himalaya Mountains, as mentioned in the 14th volume of the Asiatic Researches.—Govt. Gaz.

Hindoo Edol, Sumnat.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,

The conclusion drawn by your correspondent "SCRUTATOR," from Persian authorities, as to the real character of the Hindu Idöl, *Sumnat*, of whom such extravagancies have been retailed, is perfectly just. In proof of it I beg leave to send you testimony from a source which is not disputable, that of the legendary history of the Hindus or Puranas, which shew that *Somanath* or *Somnat'h* was one of the 12 chief representatives of Siva in Hindustan. The *Keddära Calpa* of the *Nandi Upapurana* puts the following words into the mouth of Siva himself:

"I am omnipresent, but I am especially in twelve places and forms," which are then enumerated as follows—

1. The first is *Somanatha* in *Sowrasthra*, i.e. Surat in its most extensive sense, including part of Gujerat, where indeed *Patana Somnath*, or the city of *Somnath*, is still situated (Hamilton 1.671). Hamilton also observes 'Somnath in one of the twelve images of Siva, which are said to have descended from heaven to earth—'

It would be unnecessary to detail the remaining eleven symbols of Siva, for the verification of *Somnat'h's* local site, but as some of them exist in situations really accessible to Europeans and have been seen by numbers, they will serve to shew that the figure of *Somnath* has been accurately described by your correspondent, it being of course, the same as those of the other symbols with which it is classed.

2. *Mallicarjuna*, on *Sri Saila*; described by Capt. McKenzie the late Surveyor General, A. S. R. vol. 5th.

3. *Mahacala* in *Ougein*; this duty of stone was carried to *Dehli* and broken there upon the capture of *Ougein* by *Altunsh*, A. D. 1231 Dow, 1. 1231.

4. *Omcara*, } both these were also in *Ougein*.
5. *Amareswar*, }

6. *Vaidyanath* at *Deoghur* in *Bengal*; the temple is still in being, and is a celebrated place of pilgrimage.—Hamilton 1. 160.

7. *Ramesa* at *Setubandha*, the island of *Ramiseram* between *Ceylon* and the continent; this *Lingam* is fabled to have been set up by *Roma*—the temple is still in tolerable repair, and is one of the most magnificent in India. The gateway is 100 feet high. It has been repeatedly described, and is delineated in *Daniel's* superb plates of Indian antiquities, from which it has been copied into *Langle's* *Monuments de l'Hindooestan*.

8. *Bhinasancara* in *Dacini*; the name of the site is probably inaccurate, and this symbol cannot be identified.

9. *Viswanath* in *Benares*, a deity whom most Europeans in this part of India have seen; the old *Lingam* and temple were last demolished in the time of *Aurangzeb* for most probably they had suffered frequently between the reigns of that Monarch and of *Mahmood*, by whom also *Benares* was pillaged. The present temple, celebrated for the beauty of its minute carving, of which engravings have been published by the late General *Garstin*, was erected at the expence of *Ahalya Bae* the *Ranee* of *Indore*.

10. *Tryambaca* on the banks of the *Gomati*, but whether the temple still exists I have no knowledge.

11. *Gautamesa* is another of the twelve whose original site and present fate are uncertain.

12. *Kedaresa* or *Kedarnath*, in the *Himalaya*, has been repeatedly visited by late travellers—The deity is represented by a shapeless mass of rock.

It is extraordinary that the sanctity of so many of these forms of SIVA should have been perpetuated through a period of at least eight centuries—the individual representatives must have undergone many changes.

April 20, 1822.

PAURANICA

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,.....	Sicca Rupees	206	6	a	206	8	per 100
Doublons,.....		31	0	a	31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,.....		17	4	a	17	5	each
Dutch Ducats,.....		4	4	a	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors,.....		8	4	a	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....		191	4	a	191	5	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....		3	6½	a	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,.....		10	5	a	10	12	
Bank of England Notes,.....		10	8	a	11	0	

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 25	Ceres	British	H. B. Pridham	Madras	April 14
25	Janet Hutton	British	T. Howard	Singapore	Mar. 23

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 7	H. M. Sch. Cochis	British	T. H. Twynan	Trincomalie	—
7	H. M. S. Topaze	British	C. Richardson	from a Cruise	—

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 29	Eliza	British	J. G. Frith	Mauritius	Jan. 10
April 4	H. M. S. Curlew	British	R. G. Dunlop	Trincomalie	—
5	St. Antonio	Portz.	J. F. Oliveira	Macao	Dec. 9

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 7	Hope	Amercn.	B. Mann	Penang
9	H. M. S. Topaze	British	C. Richardson	on a Cruise

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 30	H. M. S. Sophie	British	F. French	on a Cruise
31	Eliza	British	B. S. Woodhead	Calcutta

Stations of Vessels in the River.

APRIL 24, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—ST. THIAGO MAJOR (P.),—LADY FEDRA, coming to Town,—NERBUDDA,—VALLETTA,—MARCHIONESS OF HASTINGS,—HASHMY, and ESPERANCA (P.) proceeded down,—LORD HUMBERFORD, and JANET HUTTON, inward-bound, remain.

Kedgerce.—GANGES, LADY NUGENT, and PENELOPE (F.) passed down.

New Anchorage.—DURVEGAN CASTLE.

The ADAMANT, HEROINE, and STONHAM (brig) arrived off Calcutta on Wednesday last.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. Thomas Christie, late of Calcutta, deceased.—Mrs. Sarah Christie.

Captain Elias Vivian Dunsterville, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased.—Mrs. Chara Dunsterville.

Major Edward Roughsede, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased.—Lieutenant Charles Rogers.

Marriage.

On the 22d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, Mr. JOHN KING, to Miss MARY ABERDEEN.

Births.

On the 23d instant, the Lady of THOMAS HAWKINS, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. CHARLES WALLER, of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 19th instant, Lieutenant SMITH, of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, of the Madras Establishment.

At Bombay, on the 2d instant, LOUISA, Daughter of Lieutenant Benson, Bengal European Regiment, aged 7 months.

At Bombay, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. BENJAMIN COLLIER, formerly Commandant of Sion Fort on that Island, who served in the King and Honorable Company's Service, upwards of fifty years, with ability, esteem and respect.

In London, in the month of September last, (universally regretted) the Lady of THOMAS LUXMOORE, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Service, and Surgeon Extraordinary to His Majesty.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
Cotton, Catchoura,	per maund	11 8 a	12 8		
Grain, Rice, Patna,		2 0 a	2 2		
Patchery, 1st,		2 4 a	2 8		
Ditto, 2d,		1 12 a	1 14		
Moongy, 1st,		1 5 a	1 9		
Ballam, 1st,		1 6 a	1 7		
Wheat, Dooda,		1 0 a	1 1		
Gram, Patna,		0 12 a	14 0		
Dhall, Urruhr, good,		1 6 a	1 7		
Indigo, Fine purple and violet,		235 0 a	240 0		
Ordinary ditto,		205 0 a	215 0		
Dull blue,		185 0 a	195 0		
Inferior purple and violet,		180 0 a	190 0		
Strong copper,		200 0 a	210 0		
Ordinary ditto,		160 0 a	170 0		
Oude ordinary,		145 0 a	155 0		
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,		4 8 a	5 4		
2d sort,		3 12 a	4 4		
3d sort,		3 4 a	3 8		

Indigo.—The small quantity that now remains in the market of this, maintains fully the prices according to quality that the article did through the season—we know of a sale of Bhaugulpoor, about 100 maunds, at 240 per maund, and a sale of about 150 maunds mixed Indigo, at 210, all in Bond. The Arabs and Portuguese are in the market.

Cotton.—Is falling in price both here and in the interior—we have heard of no sales of consequence in it since our last, except 1 or 2 small parcels that changed hands among the natives, for country consumption—at Mirzapore, on the 16th of April, new Cutchoura had declined to 13-8 per local maund, and at Bogwangolah, on the 20th of April, new Cutchoura was stated at 14-8 to 14-12 per maund: sales during the week 6,500 maunds—of which 2000 were for Calcutta, and the rest for country consumption—stock 25,000 maunds.

Opium.—Has advanced a little since our last—we have heard of considerable sales in it during the week, at our quotations.

Tutenague and Spelter.—We heard of a sale of the latter two days ago, about 1,700 maunds at 22-4; but the demand has rather declined since.

Saltpetre and Sugar.—Are not much in demand, both may be stated at our quotations.

Piece Goods.—Continue in good request but we have no alterations to state in prices.

Pepper.—We have heard of no transactions in this since our last

Grain.—Has been in fair demand since our last, at our quotations.

Quick Silver.—Sales have been effected in this since our last at our quotations.

Freight to London.—Still rates at £ 5 to £ 7 per Ton.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
12 0 {	Six per cent. New Loans,	11 8
19 4 {	Ditto Remittable, 1819-20,	19 0

Madras Rates of Exchange, and Price of Company's Paper, April 8, 1822.

On England—at 30 days sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.

at 90 days sight 1s. 9d. per ditto.

at 6 months sight 1s. 10d. per ditto.

On Bengal—at 30 days sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.—Company's Paper, Nominal.

Bombay Current Value of Government Securities.—Wednesday, April 8.

Last Remittable Notes . . . 128½ Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca

Earlier ditto, 126 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca

New loan Acknowledgments 117 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca

Course of Exchange.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee,	1 —10
30 Days sight on Calcutta, per Sicca Rupees,	108 —100
30 Days sight on Madras, per Madras Rupees,	102½—100
30 Days sight on Surat, per Surat Rupees,	100½—100
8 Days sight on Poonah, per Poonah Rupees,	96½—100
8 Days sight on Poonah, Ahmedabad Antnee,	117 —100
8 Days sight on Poonah, Ahmedabad Rokra,	96 —100
8 Days sight on Brodera, Kaira Rokra,	93 —100
Price of Dollars,	— —225 per 100

